

A New Species of the Genus *Xylotrechus* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Northern Vietnam

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Abstract A remarkable new clytine species belonging to the genus *Xylotrechus* CHEVROLAT is described from northern Vietnam. This new species shares basic characters with *X. villioni* VILLARD and *X. magnificus* PIC. The *Xylotrechus villioni* group is proposed for these three species of the genus.

An interesting large and hairy species of the clytine genus *Xylotrechus* CHEVROLAT was collected from Ha Gang of northern Vietnam, approximate to the border of Yunnan Province of China. It is obvious that the clytine species has several common characters with *X. villioni* VILLARD from Japan and *X. magnificus* PIC from Laos, but is easily distinguished from them by the hairy black body with a broad yellow band on the elytra. Although only one male specimen with slightly damaged body is examined, I am going to introduce it into science in this paper because of the peculiarity of the species.

Before going further, I wish to express my deep gratitude to Dr. Kiyohiko IKEDA for his kind advice and encouragement to the present study, and to Dr. Tatsuya NIISATO for giving me many important information of the Clytini and reading the early draft of the manuscript. I also thank Mr. Yasuhiko ITO for checking the English description and Mr. Yoshiyasu KUSAKABE for lending some invaluable materials for comparison with the new species.

Xylotrechus aureounifasciatus sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

Male. Large species for the genus, with robust and hairy body, characterized by broad pale golden yellow band on elytra. Color mostly dark brown to blackish brown; head black, except for dark brown palpi and amber clypeus and labrum; antennae blackish brown; pronotum black; scutellum blackish brown; elytra black in basal third, yellowish brown in apical 2/3 including the median yellowish band; legs dark reddish brown, black at bases of femora, tarsi including claws dark reddish brown; ventral sides of thoraces black; abdomen reddish brown.

Head small and short, 0.54 times as wide as the maximal width of pronotum, with

a longitudinal deep groove running from upper part of frons to vertex, densely clothed with reddish brown pubescence; frons trapeziform, 1.13 times as long as the narrowest width at middle, without median carina, slightly swollen near clypeus, coarsely sparsely punctured, sparsely pubescent; clypeus glabrous; eyes medium-sized, weakly swollen, separated from each other by 0.45 times the width of head; mandibles coarsely sparsely punctured, with a few thin hairs; occiput very short; genae deep, 1.25 times as deep as lower eye-lobes. Antenna short and stout, reaching basal tenth of elytra, clothed with a few yellow hairs on segments 3rd to 6th, with segments 6–10 more or less compressed and slightly serrate extero-apically; ratio of length of each segments: 2.5, 1, 2.6, 2.5, 2.2, 2.2, 2.1, 1.5, 1.5, 1.1, –.

Pronotum large and globose, 0.85 times as long as wide, widest at basal third, closely provided with irregular-sized reticulations, furnished with sparse tufts of black pubescence from about half numbers of the reticulations, the pubescence becoming thicker and longer from center to sides; disc provided with a pair of arcuate shallow grooves at sides, which are furnished with reddish brown hairs, and deeply concave at both the anterior part and the middle, a small concavity at middle near basal margin, and also a shallow longitudinal groove extending from center to just before basal collar. Scutellum triangular, rounded at apex, clothed with thick blackish brown pubescence.

Elytra 2.09 times as long as the basal width, almost parallel-sided, with apices slightly toothed at sutural angles and rounded externally; punctation coarse and somewhat sparse near base, finer and denser near middle, and very fine near apices; pubescence setigerous, usually forming tufts, partly longer near basal fifth and sparser in apical fifth, blackish brown in color; each elytron with the following pubescent maculations: 1) a pair of vague brown pubescent spots near base, 2) a pale golden yellow broad band at a level between basal and apical third, zigzag on anterior margin, oblique then abruptly rounded upwards just before external margin on posterior margin.

Pro- and mesosterna deeply and densely punctured, sparsely clothed with blackish brown hairs. Metasternum finely densely punctured, clothed with reddish brown hairs. Abdomen finely punctured, densely clothed with yellowish brown hairs.

Legs stout; femur densely and tibia rather sparsely clothed with long wavy yellowish brown hairs, though the hairs are much sparser on anterior pairs; hind femora not reaching elytral apices; hind tarsi with 1st segment very short, 1.42 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Male genital organ relatively large, with median lobe nearly $1/7$ the length of body. Eighth sternite provided with dense long setae on apical margin except for the arcuately emarginate middle, arcuately concave at sides of basal margin. Eighth tergite nearly trapezoidal, densely provided with short setae, with apical margin slightly emarginate near middle and roundly angulate at sides. Median lobe relatively long, 3.8 mm in length, with apical lobe moderately arcuate in profile, markedly exposing the reflexed apical part of ventral plate; dorsal plate barely reaching apical fourth of ventral plate, with bluntly pointed extremity. Tegmen $4/5$ the length of median lobe; paramere

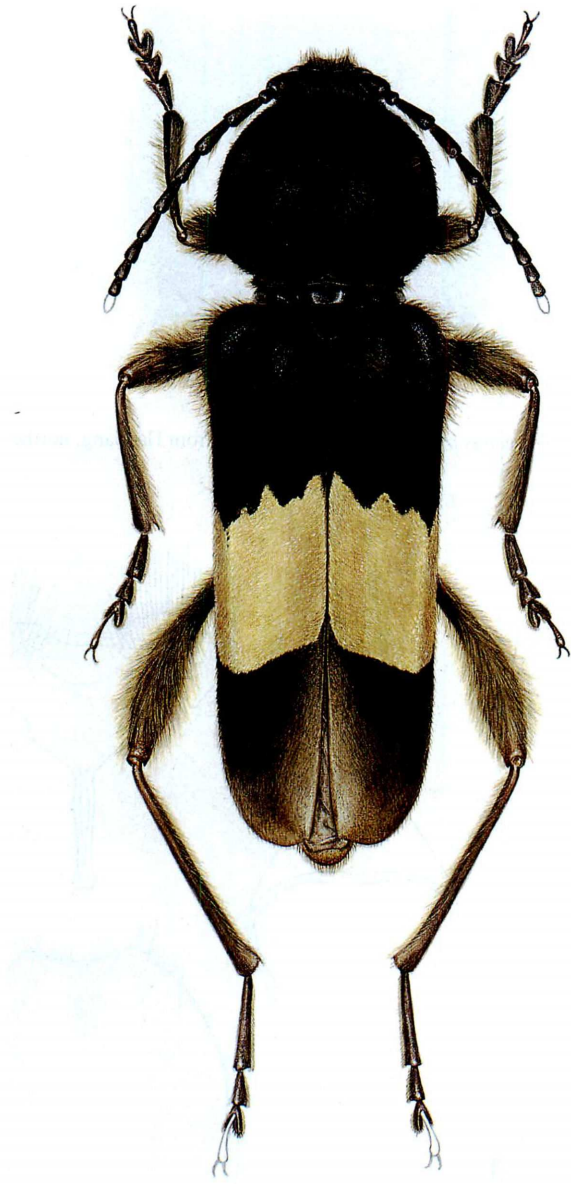


Fig. 1. *Xylotrechus aureounifasciatus* sp. nov., holotype ♂, from Ha Gang, northern Vietnam.

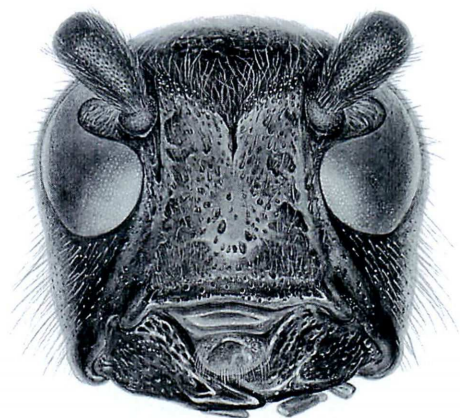


Fig. 2. Head of *Xylotrechus aureounifasciatus* sp. nov., from Ha Gang, northern Vietnam.

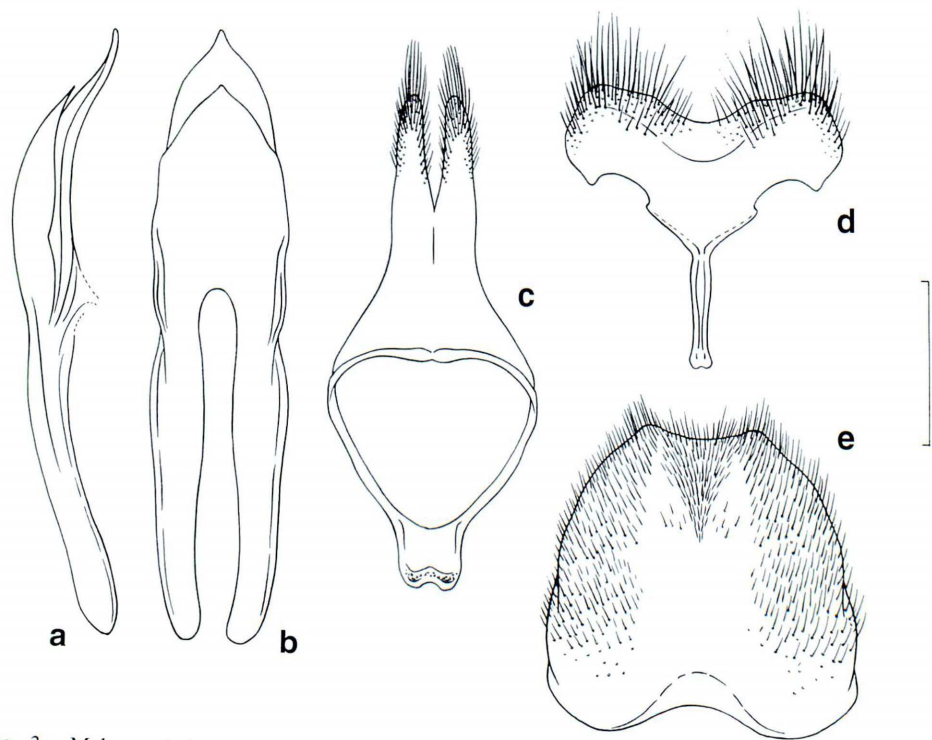


Fig. 3. Male genital organ of *Xylotrechus aureounifasciatus* sp. nov., from Ha Gang, northern Vietnam. — a, Median lobe, lateral view; b, ditto, dorsal view; c, tegmen, dorsal view; d, 8th sternite; e, 8th tergite. Scale 1 mm.

rather narrowly dehiscent just after apical half measured along midline, densely provided with long setae near apices and short ones at sides.

Baby length 26.5 mm; width: 8.5 mm.

Female. Unknown.

Type material. Holotype ♂, Ha Gang, Ha Tuyen Province of northern Vietnam, VII–2004, (preserved in the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo). The holotype is slightly damaged and the following parts are missing: the apical four segments of left antenna, the terminal segment of right antenna, the left mid claw, the left hind tarsus and the right claw.

Distribution. So far known only from the type locality, Ha Gang of northern Vietnam.

Notes. As described above, this new species has closer relationship to *X. villioni* VILLARD and *X. magnificus* PIC among all the members of the genus *Xylotrechus*. The three species share the following characteristics: 1) Large in size, usually over 25 mm; 2) head very small, slightly more than half the width of pronotum; 3) vertex provided with a deep median groove; 4) frons without clear carina (usually vestigial or lacking entirely); 5) pronotum large and globular, slightly wider than long, widest at the posterior to middle; 6) male pronotal disc provided with a pair of arc-shaped grooves including some concavities; 7) elytra almost parallel-sided; 8) hind femora not reaching elytral apices; 9) 1st segment of hind tarsus very short, less than 1.5 times as long as the following two segments combined.

Consequently, I would like to propose a species-group to be named the *villioni* group for the three species of the genus *Xylotrechus* in view of a combination of the above characteristics.

要 約

分島徹人：ベトナム北部より発見された大型のトラカミキリ属の新種。—— 中国雲南省との国境に近い北ベトナムのハ・ザンで2004年に得られた標本に基づき、トラカミキリ属の1種を *Xylotrechus aureounifasciatus* sp. nov. と命名、記載した。現在知られているのは1雄個体のみであるが、じゅうぶんにトラカミキリ属の他既知種と明確に区別できる特徴を備えている。本種は、既知種のなかでは日本のオオトラカミキリ *X. villioni* およびラオスの *X. magnificus* に近縁で、これら3種は、1) 体が非常に大型、2) 頭部は小さく、頭頂に溝状の陥没部をもち、前頭に中央隆起を欠く、3) 前胸背板は大きく横長の球形で、雄では複数の小陥没部をともなう1対の弧状縦溝を両側に備え、4) 上翅は両側がほぼ並行、5) 後腿節は上翅端を越えず、後付節第1節が短い、という特徴を共有する。この3種はトラカミキリ属において一つの単系統群を形成すると考えられるため、その特徴を記載し、本論文において *X. villioni* 種群（オオトラカミキリ種群）を提唱した。

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